

PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings of Both Houses.

MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Yesterday a communication was presented to the senate from the president in regard to the purchase of the unpublished manuscripts of President Monroe. Several other communications were also presented. Over half an hour was occupied in the presentation of memorials on a variety of subjects. Several bills passed and several were introduced, all of a local nature. Senate bill to amend the statutes so as to prohibit the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors into the Indian country was taken up, amended and passed. The calendar was then taken up and many bills disposed of. Among the bills passed was one appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Joplin, Mo. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

In the house the committee on printing reported in the matter of Mr. Williams (Mass.) printing a speech, unparliamentary in its nature, in the Record. The report was made the special order for the next day. The free wool bill was debated in committee of the whole until adjournment.

TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the senate yesterday the credential of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, for his new term were presented, and Senator Turpie made a personal explanation as to newspaper reports as to his position in regard to Judge Woods. The bill for the relief of settlers on Indian lands was taken up and passed. The Mississippi river appropriation bill was then debated at length and finally passed. It appropriates \$18,750,000. The bill appropriating \$1,745,816 for the canal and improvement of the Columbia river passed. Also the bill for the improvement of the Dalles and Celilo falls (Oregon).

In the house, the special order being the Bland silver bill, the debate was opened by Mr. Bland in favor of free coinage who advocated the measure at great length, and Mr. William (Mass.) vigorously opposed the measure. The debate was continued until recess and at the evening session.

WEDNESDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—When the senate met yesterday a petition was presented from a citizen of Maryland praying congress to compensate persons for certain slaves emancipated during the war. A message was received from the president relating to the correspondence with England about the Behring sea trouble and the senate went into executive session. When the doors were opened the army appropriation bill was considered until adjournment.

In the house debate was resumed on the silver bill. Mr. Pierce (Tenn.) spoke in favor of the bill and Mr. Stone (Pa.) spoke against it. So did Messrs. Lynch (Wis.), Stout (Mich.) and Fitch (N. Y.). Mr. McKeehan (Neb.) favored free coinage; also Messrs. Bushnell (Wis.) and Livingston (Ga.). The debate continued into the evening session and until adjournment.

THURSDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Wolcott's resolution of the day before as to government employees not appointed under civil service rules was taken up, discussed and agreed to. The senate then went into executive session on the Behring sea matter and after four hours the doors were opened and the senate adjourned.

The silver discussion continued seven hours in the house on Mr. Bland's free coinage bill. At five o'clock Mr. Bland moved the previous question and the fight commenced in earnest. Mr. Burrows (Mich.) moved to lay the bill on the table and a call of the house was ordered, which resulted in a tie—145 to 145. The speaker (Mr. Crisp) voted against the motion and it was lost. Again the battle was renewed and after much filibustering, led by Mr. Tracey (N. Y.) at midnight the motion to reconsider was lost by the same vote and at nearly one o'clock Mr. Bland announced that it was impossible to reach a final vote and moved an adjournment which was carried. The bill, therefore, goes on the calendar.

FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—After minor business yesterday the senate went into executive session. When the doors were opened several local bills passed and resolutions were offered by Mr. Stanford in respect to the late Senator Hearst. Eulogies were delivered and the senate adjourned until Monday.

When the house met there was only a small attendance. The silver fight of the day and night before had been two much for the members. After correcting and approving the journal the house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. When the committee rose the house adjourned.

SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The senate was not in session on Saturday. The house had a small attendance. One hundred and sixty-seven private pension bills were considered and passed, and at two o'clock resolutions of respect to the late Representative Spinola, of New York, were reported, eulogies delivered and the house adjourned.

Lost With All on Board.

BLAINE, Wash., March 28.—Report has just reached here that the iron tug Tippie, of Vancouver, British Columbia, was sunk with all on board in English bay, Thursday. It is supposed the vessel struck a rock and sank immediately.

Court Martial Sentence Mitigated.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The sentence of the court martial in the case of Maj. Charles B. Throckmorton has been mitigated by the president to suspension from rank and duty for five years on half pay.

THE SEALING DISPUTE.

The Correspondence Between Uncle Sam and John Bull.

Lord Salisbury's Vague Note Meets With a Vigorous Response—No More Delays—American Interests Will Be Protected—Salisbury Rejoins.

London, March 23.

To the state department the British minister communicates the information that Lord Salisbury declines to renew the *modus vivendi* and claiming the right of protection from loss incurred by free sealing in the Behring sea, and objecting to a suspension of sealing pending arbitration. In reply to the note Acting Secretary of State Wharton says:

Already forty-seven Canadian vessels have cleared for the sealing grounds as against thirty one at the same date last year and are engaged in following up and destroying the seal herds. These vessels will, if not stopped and turned back at the passes, go into the Behring sea and pursue to the very shores of our islands the slaughter of the mother seals seeking the rookeries to be delivered of their young. This is crime against nature.

That in view of this serious contention of this government his lordship should assume that another year's suspension of such sealing is not necessary to prevent undue diminution of the seal herds and should insist that pending an arbitration it shall go on precisely as if no arbitration had been agreed upon, is as surprising as it is disappointing. If her majesty's government so little respects the claims and contentions of this government as to be unwilling to forbear for a single season to disregard them, the president cannot understand why Lord Salisbury should have proposed and agreed to give to these claims the dignity and standing which a reference to a high court of arbitration implies. From the moment an arbitration was agreed upon neither party was at liberty to disregard the contentions of the other. It must be assumed that the sincere purpose of the two governments was to promote peace and good will, but if pending the arbitration either deals with the subject of the dispute in a manner which is in utter disregard of the claims of the other, this friendly and just purpose is not attained but a new sense of injury and injustice is added, even if it should be found possible to proceed with an arbitration under such conditions. For it must not be forgotten that if her majesty's government proceeds during this sealing season upon the basis of its contention as to the rights of the Canadian sealers to choose to fish in the Behring sea but to proceed on the basis of its contentions of contention that pelagic sealing in the Behring sea is an infringement of its jurisdiction and property rights. His lordship will hardly fail to see this.

Herein, in the opinion of the president, consists the gravity of the present situation and it is impossible for the results that may follow the instance, by either government during this season upon the extreme rights claimed by it. In his opinion it would discredit in the eyes of the world the two great governments involved if the paltry profits of a single season should be allowed to thwart or even disturb the honorable and friendly adjustment of their differences, which is so nearly concluded but if his lordship shall adhere to his refusal to abide with us in a process of effective measures to stop pelagic sealing and shall insist upon free sealing for the British subjects, the question as to the rights of the owners of these vessels to secure the bonds suggested, and as the condition is to be that the sealers shall pay "any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge" while the treaty gives the arbitrators no power to adjudge any damages, that transaction would be without risk to the owners and of no value to us. This government cannot consent to have what it believes to be its rights destroyed or impaired pending their determination by an agreed tribunal, however adequate the security offered.

In closing Mr. Wharton says: The president directs me to say in conclusion that the modus of last year's least this government can accept. In reason, the restraints, after a treaty of arbitration should be more absolute, but less. He does not desire to protect this discussion, and having now in the most friendly spirit submitted the considerations which support the just demand of this government that the property which is the object of an agreed arbitration shall not be subject to a spoliation pending the arbitration, he expresses the hope that Lord Salisbury will give a prompt and friendly assent to renew the modus. The president will bear in mind that her majesty's government continues to assert a right to deal with this subject precisely as if no provision had been made for a settlement of the dispute; and in this event this government has already been pointed out, will be compelled to deal with the subject on the same basis and to use every means in its power to protect from destruction, or serious injury property and jurisdictional rights which it has long claimed and enjoyed.

Salisbury's Rejoinder.

LONDON, March 28.—In his reply to Mr. Wharton's note Lord Salisbury says: "We think that the prohibition of sealing, if it stands alone, will be unjust to British sealers if the decision of the arbitrators should be adverse to the United States. We are, however, willing when the treaty has been ratified to agree to an arrangement similar to that of last year if the United States will consent that the arbitrators should, in event of a decision adverse to the United States, assess the damages which the limitation of slaughter during the pendency of arbitration have inflicted on the United States or its lessees. We are also willing after the ratification of the treaty, to prohibit sealing in the disputed waters, if vessels be exempted from giving security for such damages as the arbitrators may assess in case of a decision adverse to Great Britain, the arbitrators to receive the necessary authority in their behalf. In this case a restriction of slaughter on the islands will not in point of equity be necessary. Her majesty's government is unable to see any other than one of these two methods of restricting seal hunting in the disputed waters during the arbitration, which would be equitable to both parties."

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister to Washington, accompanies the note of Lord Salisbury with a formal protest against the government of the Behring sea pending an examination into the case and says the British government must hold the United States responsible for the consequences that may ensue from acts which are contrary to the established principles of international law.

"THE RIPPER" DISCOVERED.

Deening, the Liverpool Murderer, Said to Have Made a Confession—The Latest Two Whitechapel Murders Committed By Him.

MELBOURNE, March 28.—The Argus declares that Deening, the Liverpool murderer, has made a confession. Strong suspicion has been entertained here and in England that Deening is the notorious "Jack the Ripper," the slayer of the Whitechapel outcasts in London, and this suspicion is borne out, not only by Deening's appearance, which closely tallies with the description given of the Whitechapel fiend, but also by his alleged confession. The Argus is a reliable newspaper and there is no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement it makes to-day that Deening has acknowledged that he killed his wife and four children at Dinham villa, at Rain Hill, near Liverpool, and that he murdered and mutilated the last two women whose bodies were found in the purlieus of Whitechapel. Although he has confessed that these two Whitechapel women fell victims to his mania for murder, he, while not denying, does not admit that he killed the other Whitechapel women, whose murders have attracted the attention of the whole world. It is believed, however, that when he finds all hope of escape from the clutches of the law cut off, he will confess not only these murders but others of which the police know nothing.

In his confession, the Argus says, Deening makes no mention of his object in mutilating the bodies of his Whitechapel victims and removing certain of the organs, but it adds, there is scarcely a doubt that the man is afflicted with a disease similar in some respects to nymphomania.

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THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Circular to Farmers Showing to Exhibit at Chicago—List of Premiums.

The following circular has been issued from the office of the Kansas State Fair association at Topeka: To assist the board of managers of the proposed Kansas exhibit in their efforts to secure products necessary to properly represent the agricultural interests of the state at the world's Columbian exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893, the Kansas State Fair association offers, and will award at its fair, to be held in Topeka, September 9 to 17, 1894, the following premiums, to-wit:

GRASSES IN THE STRAW AND ON THE STALK.

Finest sample of white winter wheat and red winter wheat, each, first premium, \$30; second, \$15.

Finest sample spring wheat, first premium, \$30; second, \$15.

Finest sample of oats (red, white, black), barley, rye, flax, millet, Hungarian millet, timothy, orchard grass, English blue grass, Kentucky blue grass, red clover, mammoth clover, alfalfa, each, first premium, \$30; second, \$15.

Finest sample of corn on the stalk (not less than 10 stalks), first premium, \$30; second, \$15.

Finest sample of sorghum, broom corn, Kafir corn, Milo maize, (not less than 10 stalks each), each, first premium, \$30; second, \$15.

GRAIN AND SEED.

Finest sample white winter wheat and red winter wheat (not less than one bushel), each, first premium, \$15; second, \$10.

Finest sample spring wheat (not less than one bushel) first premium, \$10; second, \$5.

Finest sample of white oats, black oats, red oats (not less than one bushel each), each, first premium, \$10; second, \$5.

Finest sample white Indian corn (not less than fifty ears), yellow Indian corn (not less than fifty ears), each, first premium, \$30; second, \$15.

Finest sample sweet corn (not less than fifty ears), first premium, \$10; second, \$5.

Finest sample flax seed, millet seed, timothy seed, blue grass seed, orchard grass seed, Hungarian grass seed, red clover seed (not less than one bushel each), each, first premium, \$5; second, \$3.

Finest sample cotton grown in Kansas (not less than five pounds) first premium, \$5; second, \$3.

Finest sample broom corn in brush (not less than fifty pounds), first premium, \$3; second, \$1.

All samples of grasses and grains in the straw and on the stalk to be in duplicate. The bundles of cereals to be not less than seven inches in diameter. Grasses and clovers not less than five inches. The samples should be cut as near the ground as possible, giving the greatest length of straw, be handled with care, perfectly cured, securely wrapped or packed, and shipped by freight at the expense of the fair association, to L. H. Pounds, Topeka, on or before September 5, 1892, when entries for the above premiums will close.

To each bundle or sack of grain should be attached a tag, giving full name and post office address of the grower or party collecting the same.

These samples will be received by the secretary and placed on exhibition at the state fair, without cost to the party sending the same, and when premiums have been awarded, all parties forwarding samples will be notified of the result and money remitted at once to those to whom awards have been made.

At the close of the fair all samples entered for the above premiums will be turned over to the board of managers of the Kansas exhibit world's Columbian exposition, to be by them taken to the world's fair in 1893, one sample of each variety to be entered there in the general display in the name of the party sending same. A card will be attached to each sample giving the name and address of each exhibitor. All duplicate samples to become the property of the board of managers of said Kansas exhibit to be used in the collective display of Kansas products in the Kansas building at said exposition.

L. C. WARREN, President.

L. H. POUNDS, Secretary.

Sisters Arrested on a Serious Charge.

VALLEY FALLS, Kan., March 28.—Postoffice Inspector McAfee, of St. Louis, has arrested Mrs. Cora Conner and Mrs. Bertha Dings, daughters of Findlay Ferguson, a highly respected and well to do farmer, and sisters of County Commissioner Walter Ferguson, for the penitentiary offense of mailing obscene literature. They acknowledged their guilt. Last Valentine's day they sent a number of respectable women of Valley Falls what Inspector McAfee says was the most obscene letters he ever saw.

Heavy Damages in a Wreck.

MANFIELD, O., March 28.—A freight wreck occurred on the Erie road at Mansfield yesterday morning in which two engines and twenty cars were smashed, entailing a loss of \$100,000 and blocking the road for eight hours. William Tubbs, a trainman, was slightly and August Harold, a bystander, seriously hurt.

Senator Quay's Libelers Free.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27.—The recommendation of the board of pardons that Editors Mellon and Porter, of the Beaver Star, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libeling Senator Quay, be pardoned, was yesterday approved by Gov. Pattison.

Dr. Agnew, Gardfield's Physician, Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, the eminent surgeon, died Tuesday at midnight. Much of Dr. Agnew's time was spent in the great hospitals of Europe, where he gained knowledge that made him first in surgery in this country.

The McEnery and Foster factions of the Louisiana democrats are fighting again, and two full state tickets will be run.

THE FIRST ROUND.

Narrow Escape of the Free Coinage Bill in the House.

The Casting Vote of the Speaker Saves It From Being Laid on the Table—Exciting Scenes During the Vote.

A Close Call.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The last legislative day of the silver debate opened with crowded galleries and a full attendance of members of the house.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the period of general debate was extended three hours by the announcement of Mr. Bland that he would postpone the motion for the previous question until 5 o'clock, to give opportunity for greater debate.

Representative Williams, of Illinois, a democratic member of the committee on coinage, opened the debate in favor of the bill.

Burke Cockran, of New York, next spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, spoke briefly, saying that his constituents were opposed to the pending bill and that he was not one of those who felt at liberty to cross the desires of their constituents. He would, therefore, as the representative of the people of his district, cast his vote against the bill. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, also spoke in opposition to the bill.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. Dingley, Hatch, Bunn, Lord and Bartoline.

At one minute after 5 o'clock Mr. Bland, the advocate of the free silver coinage bill, was recognized by the speaker, and in a quiet tone of voice demanded the previous question on the pending bill.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, moved to lay the pending bill on the table, and said that motion took precedence of the motion of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland), and demanded the yeas and nays on his motion.

The chair decided in favor of Mr. Burrows, and then, amid intense excitement, the clerk began to call the roll on Mr. Burrows' motion, which brought the question to a square test vote. Excitement became intense as the call progressed, and the members plainly showed it by the restless manner with which they moved about and crowded to the space in front of the speaker's desk.

At the conclusion of the roll call the excitement had risen to fever heat. At first a rumor spread that the motion had been carried by three votes and that the Bland bill was beaten. An anti-silver man in the house started to shout, but quickly checked himself. Private information given out that the vote stood yeas 148, nays 147, excited every member and the aisles were thronged.

The recapitulation being completed the speaker arose to announce the result. But before doing so directed the clerk to call his name. The clerk called "Mr. Crisp, of Georgia," and "Mr. Crisp, of Georgia," availing himself of his right as a representative, cast his vote in the affirmative amid the deafening applause of the friends of the measure.

Mr. Bland, not aware that the speaker's vote saved his measure from immediate annihilation, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative in order that he might have an opportunity to move a reconsideration, but being advised in a moment that the motion was defeated by a tie vote, again changed to the negative. In the meantime the members had clustered in the space in front of the speaker's desk and many of them propounded questions as to the side upon which they were recorded. In each case the reply was a satisfactory one and no change was made in the result. At this moment, Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, with his hat on, hastily strode into the house and said he desired to have his vote recorded.

The speaker asked: "Was the gentleman in the house during the roll call and failed to hear his name called?" Mr. Enloe was compelled to respond in the negative, and the speaker said he could not vote.

The motion was lost by a tie vote of yeas, 148; nays, 148.

Mr. Outwaite, of Ohio, at once moved to adjourn. The motion temporarily left the members at sea as to their course, and Mr. Bland, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked whether the effect of an adjournment would be to make another special order necessary to call up the bill. The speaker said it would.

The vote on adjournment was declared lost—yeas, 99; nays, 193.

Then Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, took his hand in the fight with a motion to reconsider the vote by which the house refused to table the bill, and Mr. Bland parried the foil with a motion to lay the motion on the table. The motion to table the motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas, 145; nays, 149. Then it was the turn of the anti-silver men to applaud and they did so with a vim.

The speaker stated that the vote occurred on the motion to reconsider and Mr. Reed, of Maine, sprang to his feet and demanded yeas and nays and the roll was called.

The speaker, without ordering a recapitulation, announced that the motion to reconsider was defeated by a tie vote of 148 to 148.

The silver bill now goes on the calendar, but it is probable that the committee will at an early day report a resolution for its further consideration.

Four Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, O., March 27.—A dispatch says the boiler in Leppert & Co.'s sawmill at Fidelity post office, Miami county, O., exploded yesterday morning, when five men were in the mill. Four of them were killed outright, and the fifth, Samuel Davis, was fatally injured. The men were William Leppert, one of the owners of the mill, D. Poent, J. Cassell and Elwood Elliott.

Two more indictments were found on the 26th by Chicago's grand jury and evidence against the board of education heard.

ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

A ton of coal yields nearly 10,000 feet of gas.

The Atlantic ocean is said to be higher than the Pacific by six and one-half feet.

The quantity of air a man breathes in twenty-four hours would fill seven hogheads.

SENOR DON ANTONIO DEL CASTILLO says 3,000 tons of meteoric stone fell from the moon in his part of Mexico recently.

JAVA is said to be the region of the globe where it thunders oftenest, having thunderstorms on ninety-seven days of the year.

A LETTER inserted in a sealed bottle was on the 7th of October last dropped from a steamer off Beachy Head, and has been returned from Christiansand, Norway, where it was found embedded in a rock on the coast, about six fathoms above sea level, on the 21st of January.

The Austrian military maneuvers will rival those of Germany this year. They will take place upon the Gallician frontier, and four complete army corps will be out. A large cavalry force will also be exercised.

Fire! Fire! That Dreadful Cry.

Is fraught with import doubly dire to the unhappy man who beholds his dwelling or his warehouse feeding the devouring element unprepared. Happily most people who can, insure—everything but health. Minutes of us neglect the preservation of this when it is in palatable jeopardy. Incident, indigestion, liver complaint, is gripes, flatulence of the kidneys and bladder and malaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The man who registers at a hotel at night can be said to be on the retired list.—Texas Siftings.

Tim bald man is generally admitted to be very clear-headed.

When does a man shave with a silver razor?—When he cuts off his hairs with a shilling.—Once a Week.

Close quarters.—The miners.

A Lemon Snowdrop.—An avalanche.

It is an aggravation for a hungry tramp to find only a fork in the road.—Texas Siftings.

Love without money has been cynically compared to a pair of shiny leather boots without soles.—Texas Siftings.

WRACKS FIGURES.—The rural pedagogue.

FOR STRIPES.—A fee to a quack.

Nox but the brave deserve the fair and none but the brave can live with some of them.—Hawley Sentinel.

It is the province of a wise man to bear poverty with equanimity.

You don't hear anyone threatening to knock the spots off the sun.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

A MAN on the footpath of the Brooklyn bridge can beat the ferry boat. It is a walk-over for him.—Flanagan.

We suppose it is not inappropriate to refer to a banquet in which we are about to participate as gorgeous.—Binghamton Leader.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some, for he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.—Franklin.

SOMEHOW it comes natural to the humblest man to say "cheer" when speaking of wicked people, and "wee" when he talks of the faithful and good.—Atchison Globe.

We often boast that we are never bored, but yet we are so conceited that we do not perceive how often we bore others.—Rocky Mountain.



Both in the way it acts, and in the way it's sold, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for women.

It acts in this way:

If you're weak or "run-down," it builds you up; if you suffer from any of the painful disorders and derangements peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores flesh and strength. For all functional weaknesses and irregularities, it's a positive remedy. Hence,

It's sold in this way:

It's guaranteed to give satisfaction, in every case, or the money paid for it is refunded.

They're the smallest, the cheapest, the easiest to take.

But all that would be nothing, if they weren't also the best to take.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets prevent and cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

"German Syrup"

William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Boschee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble."